A SYNOPSIS ON

A COMPARETIVE STUDY OF RELIGIOUS STRUCTURE IN SOLAPUR AND

GULBARGA DISTRICTS

SUBMITTED TO

SWAMI RAMANAND TEERTH MARATHWADA UNIVESITY, NANDED

FOR THE DEGREE OF

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

IN GEOGRAPHY

(Under the Faculty of Humanities)

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January 2018

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Introduction:

Cultural Geography is a branch of human geography. The area of cultural geography is very vast. It is recently developed branch in research. Its include study of Language, Religion, costumes, lifestyle, Moral laws and traditions. Cultural geography mainly concentrates relation between man and environment. Religion is system of beliefs and practices found in every culture that formalizes the conception of the relation between man and environment. The geography of religion is a sub branch of cultural geography that has developed recently. Religion has been defined as system of faith and worship a body of institutionalized sacred beliefs observance and social practice almost all mankind can be said to have religion and it is this condition that can be the object of geographic study. Geography of religions includes the geographic distribution of religions and the way throw which religious spread and interact each other. Man is not only a social Animal but also a spiritual being. Religion is a Major concern of man, religion is the deepest aspects of mankind which expressed on way or other in all parts of the world (E.B.Tylor.) Religion is powerful instruments of social control. They are not only the most influential forces of social control, but also the most effective guides of human behavior. Religious dogma has influenced and conditioned economic, endeavors, political movement, property dealing, educational task, ideological fervor, s Religion which is based on the cultural needs of men as added now dimension to human life and human development. The issues of religion or religion based identity may be approached in several ways first religion is matter of faith, a personal affair and a philosophy of life individual, or group of individuals. Secondly and flowing for the first. Followers of certain religion on virtue of their adherence to a common faith may develop community feeling.

Choice of the Topic:

The study region has been selected for present study due to various regions. Today religion is play very important role on nation unity as well as social bond. India is a Multi religious country in the world so religion is very sensational issue affects on Indian society. The demographic characteristics sex ration, literacy, age structure, religion, and marital status are different in the study regions. There are deferent types of religion found in study region. These are Hindu, Islam christen, Sikh, Jain and Buddha etc. due to this different religion today

various problems create in study region. To find that s major problems in the study region related to religion and attempt to focus on regional and socio-economic development.

Study Area:

The Solapur district is bounded by 17”05” North latitude to 18”32” North latitude and 74”41” east to 76”15” East longitude. The total geographical area of Solapur District is 14895sq. km which is divided into eleven tehsils. The total population is 4317756 of district (census 2011). It is bounded from the north by Osmanabad and Ahmednagar district. On the North-East by Satara district and at the South and East has common boundary of Karnataka State. Temperature is high in summer season. Rainfall varies from East to west between range of 200 to 600 millimeters. The rivers like Bhīma, Sina, Man, Nira, Bhogavati and other smaller tributaries drain in the district. The soil of the district is mainly of Deccan Trap volcanic origin.

Gulbarga district officially known as kalburgi. This district is situated in northern Karnataka. The district extends by 76°,04° to 77°,42” East longitude and 17° to 12”, 17°, 46” north latitude. The total geographical are of Gulbarga district is 10951 sq.km. This district bounded on the west by Bijapur and Solapur district and east by Ranga Reddy, Medak district of Black soil is predominant in this district. According to the 2011 census Gulbarga district has a population of 2564892 and population density is 233 persons/sq. km.

Objective:

1. To study physical and socio- economical setting and development of the study region.
2. To study distributional pattern of population in study region.
3. To comparative study of religion composition in the study region district.
4. To study of religion wise sex ratio, literacy, occupation structure and marital status of study region district.
5. To study of religion effects on society.
6. To study of religious problems in study region.

Hypothesis:

1. Religion effects on social and economic development.
2. Religion also influence on regional development and political issues.

Data collection and Methodology:

The present study is based on primary and secondary source of data. Secondary data obtained from published and unpublished sources. The data is also obtained from Census of India, District hand book, socio-economic abstract and agricultural census of the study region. The collected data were tabulated and then represent in the form of graphs, pie charts, Maps and Diagram. Lorenz curve method is used by religious structure of the study region

Tentative Chapter Scheme:

Chapter I : Introduction

Chapter II : Physical setting and socio-economic background of the study region.

Chapter III : Distribution of population.

Chapter IV : Concentration and Distribution of religions in the study region.

Chapter V : Religion wise literacy, Age and occupational structure, sex ratin and marital status, in the study region and its effects on society.

Chapter VI : Conclusions, problems and suggestions.

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